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### A Profitless Controversy.

We print to-day three letters from Roman Catholic priests called out by remarks made by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH in THE SUN. The tope of these letters, we are sorry to say, is controversial. They reveal also a difference of attitude toward Biblical criticism of whose existence in erally are ignorant, both Protestants and Catholics themselves.

In justice to that Church we are compelled to give publication to these letters, but the controversy in which they engage cannot continue indefinitely in THE SUN. No matter how long it lasted it could not reach any decisive conclusion. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH'S tone in the treatment of the subject of supernaturalism and of the authority of the Bible has not been angrily controversial; though, unquestionably, his criticism goes to the very foundation of dogmatic Christian theology. He has made it manifest that the conclusions which he has reached were not welcomed by him, but rather have been forced on him by evidence which he is compelled to accept as affording a demonstration from which he cannot honestly escape. This loss of faith in religious dogma and in the supernaturalism assumed by it he shares with a large part of the more intellectual men of this time, so far as they have given careful and serious thought to the subject and have candidly and courageously examined the positions of Christian theology. It is a view which has forced an entrance even into theological seminaries. The letter of "Philip Lane," expressive of the sentiment of certain learned men in the Roman Catholic Church, indicates that kindred liberality of thought is making headway among the priesthood of that Church. He is the exponent of a very considerable school of Roman Catholic theologians and scientific critics in both this country and Europe.

It may be that the view proclaimed by this school has not extended among the Roman Catholic laity, in this country more especially, so widely as it has affected Protestant lay opinion, but that its influence among them is considerable, and even great, cannot be denied.

Meantime, it is true, there appear certain indications of a revival of the old time religious faith, or at least of a concerted effort to start it up. Roman Catholic "missions" are conducted with great zeal and in the Protestant Churches famous professional revivalists are hard at work in various places to provoke a religious excitement like that which marked the revivals of the early part of the last century and the middle of Correspondents have reported to us that the consequence of these somehas been a very remarkable revival of religious faith. How long this will last | while the world stands. [Laughter.] after the excitement of the revival has any rate, the permanence of its effect will not be assisted by angry controversy with those who question the authority of the dogmas on which it dethority of Church or of Bible which it | Onto as there is anywhere. rejects as baseless.

That is, the controversy with which our esteemed and learned Roman Catholic friends would carry on in THE SUN could never reach any decisive result, however prolix it might be. The disputants have no common ground on which to stand. Moreover, the position of religious faith is already understood by everybody. Nor has Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH attacked that position wantonly. He has rather expressed misgivings as to the consequences to society of any general departure from belief in the retributions of a future and supernatural state.

Quarrelling over religion is a glaring defiance of the spirit of Christianity.

## The New West Point.

No one will deny that the great Military Academyat West Point should be equipped in keeping with the high position it occupies as an institution of specialized learning necessary to our national dignity and even existence. Such an equipment requires men and buildings. West Point already has the men, but it needs almost a complete new housing. The present plant is antiquated and utterly inadequate.

Recognizing these facts, Congress a few years ago provided for a broad scheme of improvement, wisely declaring that nothing should be done in the matter until a comprehensive and worthy plan should first be approved by the War Department. This was done after a long period of study. The plan included the retention of every useful building now in existence. It responded to the best impulses of group architecture. It presented no desire for the needless expenditure of money solely for the sake of the beautiful. It provided a broad, general scheme of harmony between architecture and nature, as embodied in the strikingly beautiful character of the landscape at the Point. Its estimated cost was \$6,500,000. After having approved the plan of development the Department authorized the beginning of work on the improvements

and some of it is under way. On the closing day of the session when Congress authorized these general improvements the appropriation for them was cut from \$6,500,000 to \$5,500,000. There was no general debate. It was

and Congress, through a conference committee of both houses, cut \$1,000,000 out of the West Point appropriation. Since then that appropriation has been depleted by \$245,000 by using the money for other purposes than was intended originally. It has also been found by thorough tests that the original estimates were about \$400,000 too low. The result is that West Point needs \$1,700,-000 to complete the approved plans for its rehabilitation.

Doubtless the appropriation was cut with the feeling that some day it could easily be put back. That day apparently has come. If the money is not provided now the entire scheme of improvements must be rearranged and West Point be made a conspicuous example of national parsimony and marred beauty instead of becoming one of the great national show places of the world, utility without extravagance being combined with adornment. Congress will be called upon to take action at the present session. The great importance of the

matter is unquestioned. West Point, the crux of the Revolution and the home of the institution that the Roman Catholic Church people gen- has produced practically all of our great soldiers since the Revolution, has a peculiar hold on the affections of the American people. Its traditions and its lofty purpose have always been an inspiration to patriotism. Its management in recent years, under the superintendency of Brig.-Gen. A. L. MILLS, has commended the place through a high development of manhood character. The institution has proved itself worthy, from the time it was founded by WASHINGTON, of the most liberal treatment by the National Legislature.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis has been provided for adequately in new buildings on a scale commensu ate with its great usefulness to the country. Congress should be guilty of no cheeseparing in dealing with the needs of West Point. Every one of the improvements is needed. and no prodigal expenditure, solely for the ornamental, characterizes the plans. The \$1,700,000 required for their completion should be appropriated without delay. National dignity and justice to a noble institution demand it.

## Farmers and Tobacco Experts in the House.

The act to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands has brought out a big crop of speeches. The bucolic character assumed by some of the orators and the very bad character of Filipino cigars are perhaps the most salient impressions left upon the reader's mind. The eternal debate between "free trade" and protection need not detain us; honorable mention should be made of Mr. ADAMS of Wisconsin, who proudly records that he was "born of Whig parentage." He was born a protectionist, so to speak. He may even have been one before he was born. This matter of high protection and prenatal influence might profitably be considered by great economists like General GROSVENOR and the Hon. JOHN DALZELL. Meanwhile we turn

to humbler themes. The dress coat of the Hon. J. WARREN KEIFER of Ohio wrinkles with mute laughter as its distinguished occupant discusses the cost of seed corn to the acre and leads a farmers' meeting:

- " Mr. KEIFER-I am a farmer in the West
- " Mr. CLARK of Missouri-So am I. " Mr. KEIFER-I understand. We are both farm-
- ers. [Laughter.] Mr. GROSVENOR-Mr.

" Mr. CLARK of Missouri-If my constituents and they would never buy a bushel of seed corn in Iowa

" Mr. KEIFER-1 tried to introduce a new seed passed away is yet to be demonstrated. At | corn into Nebraska, and I came very near being [Laughter.]

" Mr. CLARK of Missouri-I want to finish my statement. I would advise them never to buy a bushel of seed corn in lows, because we can raise pends. Nor can this questioning be as good seed corn in Missouri as they can raise answered by an appeal to the very au- anywhere, and you can raise as good seed corn in

Mr. KEIFER-But it does not cost more than about five cents per acre for seed corn. One bushel of shelled corn will plant in the usual way from eight to ten acres.

" Mr. CLARK of Missouri-I think you are more nearly correct about the average price than I was. " Mr. LACEY-Let me say to my friend from Obio that the corn there in Missouri all runs to cobs and they work them up into pipes. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri-They make about a half a million dollars a year out of corncob pipes in the district I live in. It is one of the greatest industries there.

" Mr. LACEY-And no corn on the cobs. (Laugh-

Mr. CLARK of Missouri-There is as much corn on the cob as there is in any county in the State of lowa, and first class corn, too."

The sober fact is that, as may be inferred from his weak yielding to Mr. and tell of the merits of the present KEIFER as to the average price of corn, the Hon. CHAMP CLARK is more familiar with agricultural processes in the "Georgies" than with practical farming in Pike county, Mo.

The good old Athenian hawbuck now interjected himself to chaff his bucolic brethren:

" Mr. GROSVENOR-When the two gentlemen were were farmers, I wanted to say that they do not either of them look the part. [Laughter.] Mr. CLARK of Missouri-You are correct

" Mr. KEIFER-I like the compliment, but I think there are slick fellows in my district who look better than I do, and they are farmers. Mr. CLARK of Missouri-In reply to the gentle-

man from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR], I will say that I think we look fully as much like farmers as we do like statesmen." [Laughter.]

General GROSVENOR is the only one of these farmer-statesmen who would be apt to be accosted by a West street or Jersey City chevalier of gold bricks: and the encounter would not be satisfactory to the accoster. As to looks, however, be this rule laid down: A farmer is not afraid to wear good clothes; a statesman is too often less splendid in his "home district" than in Washington. And now Mr. Keifer shall tell his little anecdote, which is supposed to be di- speed. rected against former Governor Douglas of Massachusetts, who has been wicked enough to say that he would sell shoes for 50 cents a pair less if the tariff were taken off hides, leather and shoe findings:

"He would sacrifice the 474, cours if he could get rid of the robbery of 214 cents. Laughter.) He must be in the situation of that freed slave of North Carolina who fived in a but in the woods and in the British colonies. desirable to save money somewhere, was in the habit of taking I do not come to call I it is a pity that America is not to be I

it stealing-from his old master's flock (sic) sufficient hogs to put up his winter's meat. His old master got religion and went to him and said: 'Now, I want you to be good and to guit stealing my fat hogs, and I will help you to quit. I will give you some pigs and you can slop them and raise your own. The negro said: Not slop enough. Then the old master said: 'I will give you six fat hogs in the fall, and you can put up your own pork. Then Uncle Nep said: 'That sounds reasonable and fair, and I guess I will accept the proposition. but I am losing a mighty sight of pork." Great aughter and applause.

The Hon. H. BURD CASSEL of Pennsylvania viewed with alarm the effect of the act upon the great tobacco producing county of Lancaster. Mr. HILL of Connecticut, who knows the tobacco industry from the ground to the ashes, asked Mr. Cassel if he knew of an ounce of tobacco raised within ten miles of salt water in Pennsylvania. Mr. CASSEL gravely replied:

No. We have no salt water in Pennsylvania." Mr. ADAMS of Wisconsin thought more

of Filipino cigars than has been usual: " I was interested in the speech of the gentleman from Ohio. I was rather amused by his statement that the cigars made in the Philippine Archi pelago are not fit to smoke, and that they would never come into the American market and obtain any standing here. Then, on top of that the gentleman said he never smoked a cigar himself and did not know anything about it. [Laughter.] That struck me as being about as valuable as that literature contributed to the ---- by old maids who have been giving instructions to mothers how to take care of their children. Now. I have smoked these clears-five or six brands of them -and I do not think my physical appearance is caused by smoking them." [Laughter.]

back from the Philippines all sorts of Filipino cigars and tried them on his friends. Mr. ADAMS says that "some of them are not very good, some of them are very poor, and one brand is exceedingly good." The waggish Mr. Cooper and the Hon. Genius GAINES intervened: " Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin-I wish here in the Interest of truth to say that the one I tried on the gentleman from Wisconsin is the only one that worked well. I tried it on eight or ten other gentlemen and none of them said it was a good smoke. and said 'Have you not got something else be-

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin brought

sides this?' [Laughter.] Mr. ADAMS of Wisconsin-I can say in answer to that, Mr. Chairman, that the reason for it is this, that I am a simple ordinary farmer. accustomed to smoke ordinary cigars, and the friends of my friend were mostly iniliionaires.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee-Now, why have you not kept on smoking those Porto Rican cigars? Mr. ADAMS of Wisconsin-I have not smoked any Porto Rican cigars.

" Mr. Gaines of Tennessee-Why is not the gentleman disposed to keep on smoking the Philippine clgars? Mr. ADAMs of Wisconsin-I will smoke them just

as long as Mr. Coopen gives them to me." (Laugh-The Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH has

averred that nobody who has smoked one Filipino cigar will ever venture on another; but he is not a simple, ordinary farmer, and possibly he is not of Whig Where there is so much smoke there

must be some fire. The Hon. Genius GAINES, who proudly says, "I am a tobacco man myself," tips over the Supreme Court summarily:

I think the Constitution follows the flag, and I am not going to follow the Supreme Court to the Who could have foreseen that after

all the innocent smoke and merriment of this discussion would come this awful end?

# don.

At the invitation of the British Yacht what artificial methods of stimulation the corn raisers of Missouri would take my advice countries in Europe where interest is taken in this sport will meet in London | cially, a matter of great importance, but to-morrow to try to arrange for an in- it is unfortunate that there should be New York an evidently refined and cultured ternational rule of measurement. An any strain whatever on our relations Frenchman 72 years old. His eyes brightened invitation was extended to yachtsmen | with our neighbors of Newfoundland. of this country, but unfortunately, although America leads in the sport, no representative will attend.

The British association wrote some time ago to the New York Yacht Club requesting that delegates be sent to represent the yachtsmen of this country. The letter was addressed to the New York Yacht Club as the leading organizais no general association here, as in other countries, representing all the vachting interests. Early in the winter the New York Yacht Club invited other American clubs to send representatives to a conference held here for the purpose of revising the racing rules, and the letter of the British association was read at the first meeting of those representatives. It was agreed to refer it to a committee of three, and that sub-committee thought the international conference of so much importance that it selected two American vachtsmen, who were to go to London

American rule and try to get it adopted. Unfortunately this sub-committee exceeded its powers. When it reported what it had done there was trouble, and the full committee declined to sanction the sending of representatives to London. Instead they sent a letter.

International yacht racing has grown very much in the last few years and supporting each other in the statements that they | there is no doubt that there would be many more friendly contests if yachts representing two countries could meet on an equality. It is unsatisfactory to race boats that have been built to conform to different rules.

It has been the aim of all yachtsmen to produce a good type of boat. The racing machine is worthless except for speed, and when everything is sacrificed to speed the boat is absolutely worthless if it cannot win races. It is to stop the building of racing machines that rating rules are framed, and the present rule in this country puts a tax on freakish features, such as long overhangs, fin keels, excessive draught or cance shaped bodies, and puts a premium on displacement, with the result that boats that have been built to conform to this rule are wholesome in type, seaworthy and have

The British rule works in a different way to get the same results, and the idea of the British yachtsmen in calling the conference was to agree on a formula, simple, effective and universal.

There seems to be no doubt that a rule will be adopted that will be used by European yachtsmen and by yachtsmen

represented. The American rule is a good one, but there may be better, and t would have been a good thing to have conferred with yachtsmen of other countries and possibly to have learned that there are other rules, too. By an interchange of ideas a perfect formula might have been evolved.

Jews in the Schools and Colleges. The catalogue of Columbia University of this town for the current year enu-

merates 608 in the force of instruction and a total of 4.755 resident students of the schools and departments, besides 964 in university extension courses.

The great number of Jews among the students is especially notable. The names of nearly one-half of the students in the college proper seem to be Jewish. In the law, medical, mining and engineering schools, also, they make up a large part of the total. In the Barnard College for women and the Teachers College they seem to be proportionately as many as in the college for young men.

The Jews form only about a fifth of the population of New York, and therefore their representation in this university is much larger than their relative number in the town. The same may be said regarding the other university in New York, and in the Free College they are still more numerous proportionately. In the public schools they are more relatively to their numbers in the population than any other race.

It is not surprising, therefore, that all the learned professions are now beginning to be crowded with Jews and that so many of them are teachers in the public schools. They are more eager for an education than any other part of the population, and generally are among the most assiduous of the pupils and students and the best equipped of the graduates. The increasing Jewish immigration will make still more conspicuous this remarkable ambition of the race to obtain the advantages of education to help them along in their competition to get ahead in the world. Already they number about as many as the native population of New York of native parentage.

## Newfoundland's Resentment.

Newfoundland's efforts to show her disappointment at our rejection of the reciprocity treaty are not likely to disturb seriously either our institutions or our prosperity. It is unfortunate that we should have offended a neighbor so much disposed as Newfoundland was last winter to enter into closer relations with us. In such ways as she can find she is now trying to get square with us for the refusal to approve the Hay-Bond treaty.

The latest development in the way of retaliation is a patching up of Newfoundland's strained relations with the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, situated in close proximity to her southern coast. She is to grant to the people of those islands certain concessions regarding fisheries and commercial intercourse, and in return St. Pierre undertakes to prevent American fishing vessels from making her harbors a base of operations. The Miquelon authorities undertake to prevent American fishermen from obtaining bait and supplies from their people.

Another sign of resentment appears in the trade returns for last year. New-The Yachtsmen's Conference in Lon- foundland's imports from Great Britain show a small increase, and the Canadian account shows a notable increase. Our

It may not be, politically or commer-

Detective LEESON asked the woman her nam and reprimanded her for delaying the ship.—Ersning Mail.

Is the ready reprimander a city employee? And, if he is, who gave him authority to

reprimand the woman whose accident detained an ocean liner? tion in this country and because there now famous report of his twenty-eight hours stay on the Isthmus of Panama for research, personal observation, study of conditions and investigation of alleged

> abuses in canal administration he begins a paragraph in this fashion: " One day I." &c. This undoubtedly was strictly true, but was it strictly candid? The phrase is certainly not calculated to give the impression that if Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW had not done this or that thing on that particular day he must either have departed from the Isthmus without doing it at all, or have accomplished it during that fraction of another day which remained after subtracting wenty-four hours from twenty-eight. But that is not all. What Mr. POULTNEY

" One day I stopped to chat with a well dressed. ntelligent and energetic negro." The story is continued in the next paragraph of Mr. BigeLow's article, and this

BIGELOW did on that "one day" was this:

dramatic sequel the Courant seems to have overlooked:

" Next day I came to the same place for another at. He was not there. A white man wanted his job and had got it."

Thus both the one day and the fraction of the other day were devoted in part either to profitable intercourse with this particular colored gentleman or to futile pursuit of him with conversational intent. Somehow the incident as narrated by Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW without chronological measurements gives the impression of a plenitude of time.

Plea for an Earlier Thanksgiving Dayl TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: As THE SUN cems ready to lead in reform, will you not use its influence to bring about an earlier observance of Thanksgiving Day?

As now observed Christmas and Thanksglving are so nearly identical in character that the celebration of both within less than a month tends to plethora, and also occasions much inconvenien-

As the first Thanksgiving, in New England, ap

pears to have been in October, why must it now be on the last Thursday in November? Surely, in the day of the incubator the turkey can be ready in

# Miracles Unnecessary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Ser. Why should miracles be necessary? Is not the world as it stands a sufficient manifestation of God's power? Certainly it is to every intelligent and. As to ignorant or unintelligent minds, is it reasonable to suppose that God would upset the beautiful order of nature in order to inspire them with faith? But it may be said that God does not perform miracles to this end, but for some special tensors of His own. Granted. What then? Is anything further proved as to His power? Nothing.

The Court of Appeals of this State, in the case of the People ex rel. James J. Armstrong against the Warden of the City Prison, &c., defendant, has just handed down a decision upholding the validity of a penal statute which may be regarded as he attitude of that court toward other legislation of the same general character now on the statute books and whose constitutionality has been heretofore assailed

in inferior tribunals. The particular statute before the court known as Chapter 432 of the Laws of 1904, is entitled "An act to regulate the keeping of employment agencies in the cities of the first and second class, where fees are charged or procuring employment or situations. The second section reads as follows:

No person shall open, keep or carry on any such mployment agency in the cities of the first and econd class unless every such person shall procure license therefor from the Mayor of the city in hich such person intends to conduct such agency Any person who shall open or conduct such an em syment agency without first procuring cense shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$250, or on failure to pay such fine by imprisonment

The relator in the case had concededly disregarded this statute, was arrested and sued out a writ of habeas corpus, in which proceeding the constitutionality of the statute was considered. It was contended by the relator that the act was invalid, because it was not within the police power of the State and because it conflicted with the equal rights clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, applying, as it does, only to cities of the State at large.

Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one. If this is not dogmatic revelation, what is?

St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Philippians, which was also in Christ Jesus; who being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God, but emitted himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men, and in habit found as a man." Mr. Smith, without any prompting, can see that this text treats of the divinity and humanity of Christ, or the Incarnation, which is the great central dogma of Christianity. disregarded this statute, was arrested and

state at large.

Judge O'Brien, however, in behalf of an undivided court, rejects the argument for unconstitutionality in the following terms:

It seems to be well settled in this court and in the Federal court that the equality within the contemplation of the Fourierith Amendment does not necessarily include a territorial equality, and that legislation which, though limited in the sphere of the Soundley, its U. S. 859. Barbier vs. Connolly, 113 U. S. 27:

Which is the great central dogma of Christ, which is the great central dogma of the Redemption:

"For if when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to Bod by the death of his Son much more being reconciled shall we be asyed by his life." I likewise in his Enistle to the Redemption: "Cur Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us that he might redeem us from all infouty."

In the Enistle to the Redemption: "For if when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled to God by the death of h

A statute to promote the public health, the pub lic safety or to secure public order or for the pre-vention or suppression of fraud is a valid law, although it may in some respects interfere with in-dividual freedom. • • • We think that such is the character of the statute in question. It was intended to regulate employment agencies in cities. The Legislature had the right to take notice of the fact that such agencies are places where Immigrants and ignorant people frequently resort to obtain employment and to procure information. The relations of a person so consulting an agency of this fraud and oppression, and the statute in question was for the purpose of preventing such frauds, and robably for the suppression of immorality.

The decision is interesting not only as it affects the employment agency statute, but also for its bearing on similar statutes. The Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments hold contrary views, for example, on another section of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor for anybody to offer real estate for sale. in cities of the first and second class only. without the written authorization of the owner. The First Department says the law is sound; the Brooklyn court, however, declares that it is an artificial and arbitrary territorial discrimination, not within the realm of the police power, and accordingly invalid.

The Haynor case, cited by Judge O'Brien. dealt with the constitutionality of the penal statute preventing barbers from working on Sunday, excepting in New York and Saratoga. The Court of Appeals held the law to be a valid exercise of the police power. but was not called upon to pass upon the question of territorial discrimination. Judge O'Brien, however, now holds that that proposition was also involved.

## The Crime of Not Being Young

once to Dr. Osler in THE SUN to-day recalls a recent incident. My daughter found the other day in one of the almshouses of Greater when he was addressed in his native tongue, and he told some of his hard experiences. He said he had lately answered an adver-tisement of a place he was quite able to fill. The clerk in charge asked: "What do you want?" "Why," he said, "didn't you adver-tise, &c.?" "Yes," said the clerk contempt-

selah. So it fares with many an old clerk, many an old scholar, many an old clergyman and The Hartford Courant calls attention to many more. The remedy is not Osler's the fact that in Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW'S chloroform, but Roosevelt's "square deal" give the old man a chance!

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Df. Funk and Some Psychic Phenomena. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A so-called Anti-Fraud Society seems to be sending out freely to the press and elsewhere a circular in which, under the caption "A Kindly Criticism of Dr. Funk," they "kindly" alinds to me as "advanced in years," "imbecile." "ignorant." You quoted freely from this part of the circular in your issue of January 7. As I am some distance on the youthful side of threescore and ten I cheerfully forelye the "soclety," and then I remember that some people are born old and imbeelle, while others, like Swedenborg's angels, ever age toward youth. I strive to perament, think I am making some progress in that direction.

Messrs. Rinn and Davis, whom I understand to be "It" in the "society," allude in their circular to the fact that I invited them to be guests at the private house of a friend of mine to witness some psychic phenomena, said to be along the lines of Belleving these men to be somewhat acquainted with conturing tricks, and thinking them gentlemen. I did so invite them. I erred in so doing, and if they will kindly pardon me this one time I assure them that I will not repeat the error. As to Prof. Hyslop indorsing their methods of investigation on that occasion. I have reason to know that the professor did not indorse their methods, methods which seemed to me to be in-excusably coarse, bungling and utterly unscien-tific. I did not then nor do I now believe that the powers" displayed by the "operators" were super normal, but being also a guest I tried not to forget the courtesy which was due from each of us to the host, to the operators and to all others present

Thus Humor comes into its own.

Lame crowns the witty codgers. vel may see the thriving town

From Frisco to Manhattan join

And raise a loud hosanna, our sister cities welcome you, Your sister cities welcome yo Your health, Ade, Indiana!

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY LAW. THE POSITION OF MR. GOLDWIN SMITH

Attacked by Two Roman Catholic Priests,

and Partially Sustained by a Third. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Goldwin Smith shows little respect for the intelligence of his readers by repeatedly repudiating in THE SUN the dogmatic teaching of the Scriptures, as his recent astounding pronouncement manifests. "Christianity, says, "was in its origin a moral, not a dogrevelation. Nor is there anything really dogmatic in the Epistles of St. Paul. The contrary of these statements is true. Christianity in its origin was characterized in marked manner by dogmatic teaching, and the Epistles of St. Paul are replete with dogmatic revelation concerning original sin, the Incarnation, Redemption, grace and other doctrines.

Christ, the founder of Christianity, said to his Apostles: "Go ye into the whole world and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved. and he that believeth not shall be condemned." Mark xvi. 15 and 16.

Mr. Smith will not deny that this is a dogmatic utterance. In the beginning of Christianity, St. John, in the fifth chapter of his first epistle, defines the dogma of the Trinity: "And there are three who give testimony in Heaven, the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost, and

St. Paul expressly declares in the whole of the seventh chanter of his Epistle to the Romans that the law was the occasion of ain, hecause man cannot without grace fulfil the law and in the third verse of the eighth chanter he adds: "For what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending his own Son in the likeness of ainful flesh and of sin, hith condemned sin in the flesh, that the justification of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not according to the flesh but according to the spirit." Here it is evidently a cuestion of grace and of the dogma of grace. Many other texts Here it is evidently a question of grace and of the dogma of grace. Many other texts of St. Paul can be adduced to show that he taught many things "really dogmatic."

It is a nity that Mr. Goldwin Smith is uaing his abilities to destroy belief in the supernatural, and consecuently to hasten the downward trend of rationalism, to its ultimate term—infidelity.

WAITER J. STANIFY.

ST. PETER'S RECTORY, Danbury, Jan. 10.

The Narrative of Genesis Interpreted Figuratively. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! Mr. Goldwin Smith states in THE SIN that "de-

your belief in the opening chapters of Genesis has barred, nearly down to our own day, rational inquiry into the history of the planet and the origin of man." This is a question that can be settled not by discursive reasonareagainst Mr. Goldwin Smith's contentions. Aristobulus, who lived 150 years B. C., and Philo, who was a contemporary of Christ, regarded the story as given by allegorical sense. Six, writes Philo, is a perfect number, and hence Moses meant by using it that law rules the universe. The celebrated school of Alexandria followed the teaching of Philo. Clement of Alexandria was an exponent of this view, punil Origen interpreted "day" fi "What man," he wrote, "of ordinary common sense will believe that there could have been a first, a second and a third day, an evening

The renowned Athanasius believed in the same opinion. Origen and nearly all his followers remudiated the idea that the Mosaic plants, animals and man, but to primitive cosmic matter, and thus forestalled Kant's and Laplace's conception of the nebular hypothesis. The great Augustine propounded five or six theories to explain the Cenesiae days. In the latter part of his illustrious life be held that "day" must be taken figuratively, and so must the words evening and morning. He maintained that God gave the earth power to evolve the different forms of life that anneared thereon, Hence he is looked upon as the father of evolution with an Evolutor. And it was Augustine who formed the intellect of Europe. Albertus Magnus and his admirers followed the oninion of Augustine as the most reasonable one to believe.

The Period or Conceptistic theory first and Laplace's conception of the nebular The Period or Concordistic theory first given to the world by Cuvier in 1821 is that given to the world by Cuvier in 1821 is that given to the world by Cuvier in 1821 is that grant of time. The Hebrew word vom is the word Moses uses, and he was obliged to do

so, for there was no other word in Hebrew to express the idea.

The interval or restitution theory held the The interval or restitution theory held the stage for a time, as it was advocated by Buckland, Chalmers and Wiseman.

Bishon Clifford, about 18st, maintained that the first chanter of Genesis is not an historical narrative but a ritual hymn.

Hummelauer lately propounded the most reasonable evolanation of the many extraordinary assertions found in the Bible. He claims that many statements in Genesis are folk traditions. The coulvalent Hebrew word is teledath, and the Vulcate transletes it generationes. He regards the books of Samuel Kines and Chronicles as belonging to this class of literature. The sacred writer's account is in conformity with the annals or traditions but may not be in second with actual events. Hummelauer reminds us that it was no part of the divine nutroose to teach us history or science. Baronius very aprly says that the Bible shows us the road to heaven but does not tell us how the heavens and the first the public in his clease of him as course other people of legion with a letter of almighty cocksurence with the and coworker of a man who died in Men a man has come out in the public of the man do coworker of a man who died in Men a man has come out in the public of the next least of the public in the heaven of him a decide in Men a man has come out in the public of the next least the accuses other people of legion which he accuses other

think I shall be justified in concluding I think I shall be justified in concluding that Mr. Goldwin Smith's assertion which I auote in the beginning of this letter is not in absolute accordance with facts.

Mr. Smith has the happy faculty of saving

Mr. Smith has the happy faculty of saving some disacresable things about the members of the Catholic Church. He told us a few weeks ago of the many crimes religious people commit. What do such facts proved the simply prove that the divine treasures are found occasionally in "earthen vessels."

He believes we have many sins to answer for. I share his opinion, as does the Church, for she still continues to believe in the confessional.

fessional.

He continually forgets that the Bible was ritten for believers not for critics. A

witten for believers, not for critics. A cursory glance at the New Testament shows us that the operators and to all others present.

Permit me to add that I deem it among the fundamentals in psychic investigations to treat the "psychic" or "medium" courteously, allaying as far as possible all suspicion and fear, exactly the same as is found necessary in hypnotic experiments. Messrs. Davis and Rinn believe otherwise; they have aright to their belief, and I to mine, and neither of us has the right to cover the other with much because of this difference. The calling of names, mudifinging, abuse, is easy to those who like that kind of a ming, but civilization seldomgets forward on a mud cart.

New York, Jan. 18.

Cuelled.

Mrs. Newbride—Isn't that flour light weight? Grocer—Certainty, ma'am, otherwise your bread would be heavy.

Ade, Indiana.

Strike up the fiddies, raise a shout And wave the old bandama.

A brand new town has just been named For Ade of Indiana.

For tyranis who bave made us weep Our cities off we christen.

Tis time the sad world honored those Who cheer us as we listen.

Thus Humor comes into its own,

Lame crowns the witty codgers:

Thus Humor comes into its own,

Lame crowns the witty codgers:

Who cheer us as we listen.

Thus Humor comes into its own,

Lame crowns the witty codgers:

A Cars is Reply to the Rev. Dr. Brann.

A Cars le Reply to the Rev. Dr. Brann. To THE FRITCH OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 trust

to THE Stn's well proved love of fair play and to its traditional regard for the fine points scholarship for the favor of a lutle space in reply to Dr. Brann. We are at issue over the important question as to how Pope Zach-ary treated the doctrine of the existence of

antipodes, as held by Virgilius. I hold that the Pope condemned the doctrine; Dr. Brann maintains the contrary. I trust that this

decisively. coming to that point, however, there is another matter, rather of the moral order than of the intellectual, a matter of honor and conscience, that lies between my opponent and myself. In my former letter I mentioned the names of five German Biblion scholars from whom I said Mr. Goldwin Smith might have drawn a more powerful arraignment of the Old Testament than he actually made. My opponent, passing over in absolute silence the points which I urged against Old Testament historicity, dismisses the Biblical portion of my letter with the charge that I fliched those names from a bibliographical list given by Dr. Briggs. Now it may be permissible to ignore a man's arguments when one cannot answer them; but to divert attention from those arguments by an utterly gratuitous imputation that the author of them is a charlaten is a species of tactics which will not rate very high in the scale of ethical values.

My snewer to that imputation is simply this: that the German authors whom I named confront me at this moment on my shelves, and they, along with other authors like them. have for years occupied the little study time that a busy life can spare. And as for the Catholic writers concerning whom Dr. Brand again accuses me of ignorance, let me say that I have read the chief works of everone of them, except Dorsch, S. J., whom I have reason for considering a reactionary obscurantist not worth reading. Certaining if his recent article in the Zeitschrift fur Katholische Theologie is an index of his ability and temper, no serious student will waste much time over him.

Now to the Virgilius affair. It may be remembered that in order to illustrate how men's minds are limited by the age they live in, I instanced the Inquisition's condemnation of heliocentric astronomy and Pope Zachary's condemnation of belief in the antipodes. To the former of these examples my opponent makes no reference whatever. Ferhaps he recollects, as probably many readers of The Sun will recollect, that a few years ago another distinguished gentleman picked up "Philip Lane" on this Inquisition affair, and I may be pardoned for recalling that the distinguished gentleman burned his fingers right badly. Let us see what will be the outcome of the Zachary case.

My letter stated that Pope Zachary "styled belief in the existence of antipodes "percerad et iniqua doctrina", and ordered one Virgilius degraded from the priesthood if he contumaciously continued to hold it." I think that once more on the ground of honor and conscience I have some right to express aston ishment that Dr. Brann should have quoted me as having said that "one Virgilius was degraded from the priesthood for heliotype." live in, I instanced the Inquisition's condem-

ciously continued to hold it." I think that once more on the ground of honor and conscience I have some right to express aston ishment that Dr. Brann should have quoted me as having said that one virgitus was degraded from the priesthood for believing in the existence of the antipodes." There is an essential difference between the two statements, and I can only hope that in thus seriously altering my words the distinguished gentleman was misled by nothing more culpable than oversight or accident.

Now, did Pope Zachary condemn belief in the existence of antipodes or did he not? I say unconditionally that he did. Dr Brann ridicules my ignorance of history and declares that although St. Boniface accused Virgilius of heresy on this ground. "Pope Zachary, after investigating the charge, threw it out." The issue is clear; one of us is wrong; one of us is an ignoramus in history. Fortunately the question is decided beyond the possibility of cavil by the very words of Pope Zachary himself. The Pope calls the doctrine of the existence of antipodes "perversa et iniqua doctrina efus qui contra Deum et animam suam locutus est," "the perverse and wicked teaching of a man who has spoken against God and his own soul," and then he glves this order to Roniface with regard to Virgilius if the latter is proved to have held the reprobated opinion: "Hunc habito concilio ab ecclesia pelle, sacerdotti honore privatum": "call a synod strip this man of the priestly dignity and drive him from the Church." Further than that, the Pope goes on to say that he has sent through Duke Odlio of Bavaria a letter to Virgilius, summoning him to the Papal presence to undergo risorous examination, and, if found guilty of the error, suffer canonical penalties: "ut nobis presentatus estabili indagatione requisitus, si erroneus fuerit inventus, canonicis sanctionibus condement will find in volume set of Virgilius condements."

This letter of Zachary's my distinguished opponent will find in volume \$9 of Migne's Latin Patrology, columns 946 and 947, epistolis XI. He may also consult it in Labbe's S. Conciliarum Nova et Amplissima Collectio, Florence, 1786; tome 12, column \$42. Or, if more convenient, he may have the pleasure of perusing it in Bara ins's "Annales Ecclesiastici," Theiner's edition, 1867; volume 12, vage 539. Firally, in order that every possible opportunity for consulting genuine historical sources may be given the learned doctor, I may refer him to a French translation of Zachary's letter in Fleury's history, tome 9, pages 350 and 351.

History is silent on the result of the trial, the "subthills indagatio," which Zachary so ominously orders for peor Virgilius, if Virgilius afferward became Bishop of Salzburg it only proves either that he retracted his opinion just as Gaillee before a full session of the Inquisition retracted his heliocentric theory, or that he was able to show that he

This letter of Zachary's my distinguished

of the Inquisition retracted his heliocentric theory, or that he was able to show that he had never held such an origion. But if this Virgilius is an entirely different man from the Virgilius who became Rishop, as Fleury holds, and as Theiner decisively proves, then we have only too good a reason for supposing that the unfortunate man became one more in the long list of martyrs to science in its fight with ignorance, to truth in its conflict with bigotry. Whatever the result of the trial was, it makes not the slightest difference in the unassaliable demonstration that I have given of my original statement, that Pope Zachary explicitly, solemnly and officially condemned belief in the existence of antipodes.

I have still one final word of criticise week. condemned belief in the existence of antipodes.

I have still one final word of criticism upon my distinguished opponent's adventure in the field of historical research. He says that 'St. Virgilius was a discrete of St. Columbanus, and a coworker with him in evangelizing the South Germans in the eighth century. Now as St. Columbanus was born about 550 and died in 615, it must have been extremely awkward for him to evangelize anybody in the eighth century. And as Virgilius was condemned for believing in white less awkward for him to be a disciple and coworker of a man who died in 615. When a man has come out in the public press with a letter of almighty cocksureness in which he accuses other people of Ignorance it must cause him a sickening sensation to be caught in a blunder list this there have been

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN to the best paper in New York and gives correct t formation on all subjects from the Constitution of the United States down to hasty puddin', which says that the Bible shows us the road to heaven but does not tell us how the heaven move.

I think I shall be justified in concluding that Mr. Goldwin Smiths, assertion which I the pudding was well done. When the big spoot will stand alone in the boiling pudding it is well done. Then put in pans of the size that you prefer

to have the right size slices, and fry to suit you taste some prefer it fried brown. We have me wanble here in buying sweet mea as there is a rool grist mill near that supplies the grocers with fresh meal. As to the corn, it depends more on the seed than whether it grows in the North or in the South. Every section of the cou try thinks that its corn is the best. One of your correspondents said that the Southern corn which he wrote about tasted of the earth. I never had

any that tasted of the earth nor of the dressing that is put into the hill of corn. I enclose a clipping from the Havernat Gazette which shows what our grocers think of Southern and Western corn: "No Western or Southern trash in these," referring to canned corn

CONSTANT READYS

The Sick List.

Vost Settlement correspondence of the Owego Gatette Dr. Everitt called at Zina Codner's to visit the

throat and are attended by Dr. Moulton of Nichols Ira Fox, who has had such a bad hand lately, it not much better and has to be cared for yet a good deal. Mrs. Earl Goodspeed belps with his baking Etna Duncan went to the Sayre hospital Wednes day to have an operation performed, which took

place Thursday and was a success. All hope Eins will come home feeling better.

There was no school this week on account of the teacher being ill with hives.

The Call for a Universal Postage Stamp TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been rying to get a postage stamp here to enclose to

friend in Germany to pay return postage with an am unable to do so. I suppose I might send to the New York office and get one, but why should that be necessary in this day of progress? Why isn't there a postage stamp which is good in any direction for a ersons in the postal union? This is no demander lower priced postage, but merely for a stant that will carry to any country in the union from any other country. Is there anything excessive or cruel in such a demand? Writer.